श्री अनन्त कुमार: सर, मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं कि इसेंशियल कामकाज के लिए 24 घंटे में हम कार्यवाही करेंगे, जो रुटीन मामले हैं, उनमें हम तीन दिन में करेंगे और बाकी जो अडीशंस और अल्ट्रेशंस हैं, उनके बारे में एक हफ्ते से 15 दिनों में कार्यवाही करेंगे। जो सिवरेज के बारे में माननीया सदस्य ने बताया है, उसके बारे में मैं उचित कार्यवाही करुंगा।

विचारणाधीन कैदियों के लिए विशेष अदालतों द्वारा सुनवाई

*184. **डा.ए.के. पटेलः** क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा जेलों में विशेष अदालतें लगाने के आदेश के बाद अक्तूबर, 2001 तक कितने विचारणाधीन कैदियों की सुनवाई हुई है;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस दिशा में अधिक प्रयास करने का विचार रखती है?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) भारत के माननीय मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति ने, प्रशासनिक पक्ष में, सभी उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को तारीख 29 नवंबर, 1999 को पत्र लिखकर यह सुझाव दिया था कि उस क्षेत्र का, जिसमें कोई जिला जेल आती है, प्रत्येक मुख्य मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट या मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, उन विचारणाधीन कैदियों के, जो छोटे-मोटे अपराधों में संलिप्त हैं, मामलों पर कार्यवाई करने के लिए मास में एक या दो बार जेल में अपने न्यायालय आयोजित कर सकता है। इसके अनुपालन में, देश में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में 10,286 मामले निपटाए गए उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार निपटाए गए मामलों के राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरे विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं (नीचे देखिये)

जेलों में विशेष न्यायालयों से संबंधित मामलों को उच्चतम न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री द्वारा सम्यक रुप से मानीटर और उसका अनुवर्तन किया जा रहा है।

(ग)सरकार और न्यायपालिका,दोनों ही लंबित मामलों, विशेष रुप से विचारणाधीन कैदियों के मामलों के बारे में चिंतित हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने ग्यारहवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर 1734 त्वरित निपटान न्यायलयों की स्थापना करने की एक स्कीम को मंजूरी प्रदान की है। यो त्वरित निपटान न्यायालय विचाराधीन कैदियों के लंबे समय से लंबित सेशन मामलों और अन्य मामलों को पूर्विकता पर निपटा रहे हैं।

विवरण-1

<u>निपटाए गए ऐसे मामलों की संख्या, जिनमें जेलों में सुनवाई की गई है</u>

क्रम सं.	उच्च न्यायालय	इसकी अधिकारिता के अधीन राज्य संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	निपटाए गए मामलों की संख्या	निम्नलिखित/ अवधि को यथाविद्यमान जानकारी
1.	इलाहाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	लागू नहीं होता	
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश	177	19.7.2000-31.12.2000
3.	कलकत्ता	पश्चिमी बंगाल और अंदमान और निकोबार	लागू नही होता	
4.	गुवाहाटी, असम	लागू नहीं होता अरुणाचल प्रदेश मणिपुर मिजोरम मेघालय नागालैंड त्रिपुरा		
5.	अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	375	26.12.2000
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9	22.11.2000
7.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	जम्मू-कश्मीर	461	24.2.2001
8.	कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक	शून्य	21.11.2000
9.	केरल	केरल लक्षद्वीप	90	31.10.2000 तक
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	72	29.3.2001
11.	मद्रास	तमिलनाडु पांडिचेरी	114	27.3.2001
12.	उड़ीसा	उड़ीसा	शून्य	27.2.2001
13.	पटना	बिहार	7920	1.1.2000-30.6.2000
14	पंजाब पंजाब हरियाणा	लागू नहीं होता चंडिगढ़		
15.	राजस्थान	राजस्थान	6	7.3.2001
16.	सिक्किम	सिक्किम	शून्य	22.11.2000
17.	बंबई	महाराष्ट्र गोवा, दमण और दीव दादरा और नागर हवेली	361	1.1.2000-30.6.2000

क्रम सं.	उच्च न्यायालय	इसकी अधिकारिता के अधीन राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निपटाए गए मामलोंकी संख्या	निम्नलिखित/ अवधी को यथाविद्यमान जानकारी
18.	दिल्ली	दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र	612	8.1.2001
19.	छत्तीसगढ़	छत्तीसगढ़	शून्य	29.6.2001
20.	झारखंड	झारखंड	लागू नहीं होता	
21.	उत्तरांचल	उत्तरांचल	89	25.7.2001
			10,286	

Hearing by special courts for undertrial prisoners

†* 184. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AMD COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of undertrial prisoners for whom hearing has been held till October, 2001, after the orders for setting up of special courts in jails passed by the Honourable Supreme Court;

(b) the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to put more efforts in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, on administrative side, wrote a letter dated 29th November, 1999 to all the Chief Justice of the High Courts suggesting that every Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the area, in which a District jail falls, may hold his Court once or twice in a month, in jail to take up the cases of those under- trial prisioners who are involved in petty offences. In compliance thereof, 10286 cases were disposed of in the subordinate courts in the country. As per available information the details of number of cases disposed of, State & UT wise, are at Statement-I *(See* below).

The matter regarding Special Courts in jails is being duly monitored and followed up by the Registry of the Supreme Court.

tOriginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Both Government and Judiciary are concerned with the pendency of cases, particularly cases involving undertrials. Towards this end in view, the Central Government has sanctioned a scheme of setting up 1734 Fast Track Courts on the basis of the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. These Fast Track Courts are disposing of long pending sessions cases and other cases involving undertrials on priority.

Statement-I

Number of cases disposed where hearing have been conducted in Prisons

SI. No.	High Court	States-UTs under its jurisdiction	No. of cases disposed off	Information as on / period
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	177	19.7.2000-31.12.2000
3.	Calcutta	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar	N.A.	
4.	Gauhati	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Mizoram Meghalaya Nagaland Tripura	N.A.	26.12.2000
6.	H imachal Pradesh	H imachal Pradesh	9	22.11.2000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	461	24.2.2001
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Nil	21.11.2000
9.	Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep	90	Till 31.10.2000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Madha Pradesh	72	29.3.2001
.11.	Madras	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	114	27.3.2001
12.	Orissa	Orissa	Nil	27.2.2001
13.	Patna	Bihar	7920	1.1.2000-20.6.2000
14.	Punjab	Tunjab, Haryana Chandigarh	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6 Nil	7.3.2001
16.	Sikkim	Sikkim		22.11.2000
17.	Bombay	Maharashtra, Goa Daman & Diu Dadra & Nagar Havel i	3 61	1.1.2000—30.6.2000
18.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi	612	8.1.2001
19.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Nil	
20.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	N.A.	29.6.2001
21.	Uttaranachal	Uttaranachal	89	
				25.7.2001
			10,286	

DR. A. K. PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a well-known dictum of the Judiciary that justice delayed is justice denied. Today, a number of cases all over the country in all the courts, particularly, the trial courts, are pending since long. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases charge-sheeted and lying pending for trial, State-wise.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in the course of oral reply, I may not be able to give the list of cases which are pending in each State. But approximately, the number of cases now pending all over the country in the trial courts is about two crores. It is about a lakh or so more than two crores, and two-thirds of them, about one crore and thirty-four lakhs are criminal cases. I can send to the hon. Member the State-wise break-up, if he so desires.

DR. A. K. PATEL: Sir, the Government of India had just to dispose of the cases, and set up Fast Track Courts, About 1734 courts are sanctioned. May I know from the hon. Minister the number of courts started all over the country?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Finance Commission had made a recommendation pursuant to which the Union Government had requested the State Government and the High Courts to set up these courts, preferably five in every district, and out of the 173' "ourts which are targeted, 862 courts have been notified till date.

SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the crux of this question is the presence of a large number of under-trials in the Indian jails, and that

being so, the Supreme Court has issued directions to speed up the trial of these cases by giving special courts. This question of under-trials is a very, very important question, and the presence of under-trial is so much that it has raised a question mark against our Justice System, particularly, the Criminal justice System. I remember in 80's. the old Bhagalpur blinding case, and the presence of under-trials in Bihar. This question actually does not relate to the Ministry of Law and Justice. It must be answered by the Home Ministry. This has become a human rights problem. If a person remains in jail for a year, his whole family suffers during his absence if he does not get bail. I would like to draw your attention to the problems in jails. I had a brief survey made of the Indian jails recently. In Chennai, there was a lathi-charge in the jail twice during the last year. In Pune, there are five times more prisoners than the jail can accommodate. There is no segregation of prisoners in jail. Women and children are made to live in these jails. This is a serious human problem, and through the hon. Law Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to this problem. I would particularly like to know as to what they are doing to improve the conditions in jails, and then to provide a speedy mechanism to ensure that a person is not made to live for a longer period than what his actual sentence is. Therefore, this needs to be examined pointedly with respect to the human rights problem. May I therefore know from the hon. Law Minister whether he agrees with me on this point that this question needs to be addressed to the Home Ministry in greater detail, rather than saying that we are appointing ten courts here or twenty courts there under this provision? This is pointedly a malady which faces our justice System.

Therefore, I want an assurance from the Government that the Government will attend to this problem as a human problem.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having raised a very important issue. Particularly, in so far as it relates to undertrials, the problem becomes very acute. It is ironical that the percentage of undertrials in India is 73 per cent of our total jail population. So, the number of people who have still not been tried and convicted is overwhelmingly larger than those who are convicted and are still in jails. The hon. Members is right; the Home Ministry deals with this issue. I will certainly bring it to their notice because the State Governments also have to be invovled. Within these parameters of

undertrails, there are also undertrials who are petty offenders; there are undertrials who have already*undergone a jail sentence even with or without being imprisoned for a reasonably long period of time; there are first-time offenders who are also entitled to benefits under the provisions of the Offenders Act, and there are several poor undertrials who are unable to afford lawyers or are unable to go out on bail because of absence of surety. Now, these are all problems of undertrials in a number of cases which are there, and therefore, this experiment of judges, going to jail and, therefore, making an assessment in jail itself, holding trials in hundreds of cases, or judges disposing of cases in jails, keeping all these factors in mind, with or without trials being held, is an experiment which, pursuant to the Supreme Court's request, several State Governments have implemented—we have given the figures—and this has been reasonably successful in a number of States. Wherever judges have gone to, once or twice in a months, the judges have been able to spot out a number of cases, in fact hundreds literally, every day, where persons of these categories who need not be indefinitely m jail because of want of a formal trial, have been released. 1 will certainly bring these facts, and also the issue which the hon. Member has raised to the notice of the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Has he worked out how long an undertrial stays in jail? I mean, for how much period. Has it ever been assessed?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, to give a definitive period for each and every undertrial, it would be difficult. There may be cases where undertrials are also well supported, and they are eligible to apply for bail, but courts deny them bail because the offence itself is heinous. In these cases, the undertrials have to stay in prison for the entire duration of the trial, and the judge decides whether he is to be convicted or acquitted. But there are also a large number of cases, which I mentioned in the first category—petty offenders, first-time offenders, small offences—where undertrials are in jail not because the offence itself is very serious and they are unable to come out on bail, but also because of various social circumstances, inability to organise a surety for themselves. I don't think we are having across the country any uniform period for this category of undertrails.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Sir, the Minister has stated the reasons for pendency, but I think, one main reason is not included in that. Sir, as far as we know, in several courts, a large number of posts are lying vacant for long; they are not being filled up. This is also one of the main reasons for pendency of the cases. I would like to know whether the Government or the Ministry would take urgent steps to fill up all the vacancies within a short period of time.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, mis part of the question relates to vacancies. I may inform the hon. Member that this is a problem with regard to which we have been regularly addressing the High Courts and the State Governments. The recommendations, both in the higher judiciary, *i.e.* the High Courts, and in the subordinate judiciary, are to be initiated by the High Court itself. In the case of the High Courts, it is finally notified by the Central Government, and in the case of the Subordinate Courts, finally notified by the State Government. The Governor makes it on the recommendation of the judiciary itself. As far as the High Courts are concerned, we have about 170 vacancies—I have mentioned a similar figure many times in the past also—and we have been endeavouring that the High Courts at least take effective steps to initiate the process for a large number of these 170 vacancies; for almost over a hundred of them, we do not even have, first, the recommendation.

The Chief Justice of India has always been writing to the Chief Justices of the High Courts to expedite, atleast, the initial recommendation. Similarly, as far as subordinate courts are concerned, the number of vacancies are, approximately 1,900, against the total strength of 12,500. Even in this matter, we have been writing to the Chief Justices and the State Governments to expedite the appointment process.

PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in this context, I remember what Justice Ratnavel Pandian had remarked in the court itself. He said, "the undertrials are suffering much. Hence, I am directing the High Courts and the State Governments; if they find that the delay is due to the Government Pleader or want of Judges, once the time is given, if it exceeds more than six months, all the undertrials are to be acquitted." If I remember correctly, he made a pronouncement to that effect in the Supreme Court. Has the Government got any idea about this? Has the Government reacted to this matter?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Supreme Court had, in the past, on several occasions—once in relation to the undertrials In Bihar, and, again, in relation to the undertrials across the country—directed the release of those undertrials who had spent more than a particular period in jails. Those judgements are to be implemented by the concerned Subordinate Judges and the State Governments and, wherever those directions have been passed, they have been implemented.

SHRI BACHANILEKHRAJ: Sir, this is a question regarding the undertrial prisoners. I would like to know how many cases of undertrial prisoners are pending and how many undertrial prisoners are involved in those cases. We

are given a reply regarding petty offences. But there are so many cases pending in the Sessions Courts. The question is regarding the number of undertrial prisoners. That question has not been replied to. The hon. Minister may give the number of undertrial prisoners in jails.

Secondly, there is a practice whereby the cases of undertrials in prisons are being conducted on a priority basis. If they are in jails for more than six months, it is the duty of the court to take up first the cases of the undertrial prisoners. So, I would like to know whether the Minister will be pleased to move the courts, through the Supreme Court, and see that the cases of undertrials are taken up in preference to other cases so that justice is given to these undertrials in time.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there were several kinds of figures that the hon. Member has suggested. In fact, in every criminal case, whether a person is on bail or not, he is an undertrial. I have mentioned the number of cases. The total number of criminal cases that I have mentioned is 1,34,00,000. As far as the number of undertrial prisoners is concerned—those who are still not being convicted but are in jails—it is 1,88,341, according to the last figures received by us.

श्रीमती सरोज दुबे : माननीय सभापति महोदय, विचाराधीन कैदियों में महिला कैदियों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। हम दोनों लोगों ने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के माध्यम से मुंबई और लखनऊ की जेलों में विज़िट किया तो वहां हमने देखा कि महिलाएं एक साथ लेटी हुई हैं और उनके साथ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भी हैं। उन्हीं के बीच में कैंसर का पेशेंट है, उन्हीं के बीच में दमे का पेशेंट है और उन्हीं के बीच में टीबी का पेशेंट है तथा साथ में छोटे –छोटे बच्चे भी लेटे हुए हैं। एक बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति थी वहीं पर वह मरीज बच्चों के मुंह पर वे खांस रही थीं और कोई उनकी देखभाल करने वाला नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, महिलाओं के लिए जो बाथरुम बने हुए हैं उनमें कोई पर्दा नहीं हैं कोई दरवाजा नहीं है। अत्याधिक अशोभनीय स्थिति में पर्दाविहीन बाथरुम बने हुए हैं। मुंबई की जेल में जो हमने यह देखा कि जो महिलाएं लाइन में लेटी हुई हैं उनको करवट तक लेने की जगह नहीं है। अगर किसी ने थोड़ी-बहुत करवट ले भी ली तो मारा-मारा हो जाती है, क्योंकि 100 महिलाओं की जगह 1000 महिलाएं वहां पर मौजूद हैं। यह केवल इसलिए है कि बहुत सी महीलाओं की जमानत तो हो गई है लेकिन उनकी कोई सैक्योरिटी देने वाला नहीं है। महोदय, अंडरट्रायल महिलाओं और बच्चों की बहुत दुर्दशा वहां हो रही है और आप ने अभी बताया औऱ माना कि उन की सेक्युरिटी लेने वाला कोई नहीं है और कहीं जजेज की कमी है । महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं आप इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि कम-से-कम उन के लिये अच्छे बाथरुम उपलब्ध हो या जो खतरनाक पेसेंट्स हैं जिन को छूत की बीमारी है उन को अलग रखा जाए या महिला व पुरुष कैदियों को अलग रखा जाए और जो बच्चे देश के भावी नागरिक हैं वहां उन की देखभाल ठीक से हो ? महोदय दिल्ली में तिहाड़ जेल के अलावा अलग से महिला जेल बन गयी है, लेकिन और कहीं भी

महिलाओं के अलग जेल बन रही हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हर जगह महिलाओं के लिए जेल बनाने के लिए आप तैयारी कर रहे हैं या नहीं? साथ ही महिला अंडरट्रायल्स हैं, उन की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?जहां उन्हें जमानत में सेक्युरिटी नहीं मिलती है,क्या उन्हें एन.जी.ओ. के माध्यम से या दूसरी ऐसी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से उन्हें जमानत में सेक्योरिटी दिलवानें में मदद हेतु आप कौन से नए कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जेल प्रशासन का मामला राज्य सरकारें देखती हैं और माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है,निश्चित रुप से उस के लिए जो उपयुक्त अधिकारी हैं हम उन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलवाएंगे। जहां तक उन मुकदमों का ताल्लुक है जहां जमानत न दे पाने की वजह से वे महिलाएं अभी जेल में हैं, सभापति जी, यह योजना पिछले दो वर्ष से शुरु है कि जज जेल के अन्दर अदालत लगाए औऱ लोक अदालत लगाएं और लोक अदालत के माध्यम से भी ट्रायल के माध्यम से भी इस प्रकार के मुकदमों का वे जल्दी निपटारा कर पाएं ताकि जितने समय तक वे जेल में रह चुकें हैं उस के बाद छूट जाएं या कुछ और देर सजा काटने के बाद छूट जाएं, यह प्रयास इन्हीं मुकद्दमों के लिए हो रहा है। महोदय, इस प्रयास के तहत जिन-जिन राज्यों ने इस योजना को लागू किया है वहां अभी तक इस प्रकार की योजना काफी सफल रही है, ऐसी सूचनाएं आ रही हैं।

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Sir, so far as the undertrials are concerned, as pointed out by Shri Bhardwaj, if a person remains in jail before conviction, he is deemed to be an under-trial. The problem is this. If a person who is 50 years old, is sentenced by the Sessions Court to life imprisonment, the trial will go on for a period of three years. The person will prefer an appeal before the High Court. In the High Court, the appeal will remain pending for a period of seven years. If the sentence is confirmed, the undertrial would go to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court, the appeal will remain pending for five years. Ultimately, the Supreme Court would acquit him of the offences. Sir, By the time he is acquitted, he would have spent 15 years in jail and he would be 65. His wife and his children become orphans. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider giving some compensation in such cases. My second suggestion is that these trials should be speeded up so that they can be concluded well before 15 years.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the question which the hon. Member has raised deals with expedition of cases by the trial courts. This is, perhaps, the foremost challenge before us; otherwise, we have a very respected and fair judicial system in India. There are two possible suggestions which the Government is considering actively and attempting to implement both of them. The first suggestion is, in a11 areas of law, both civil law and criminal law,—this question deals with both of them—we have to expedite our procedural laws. As far as the civil procedure law is concerned, we have already introduced a Bill. The hon. House will have an opportunity

to consider it. So far as the criminal law is concerned, the Government has already appointed a specialised Committee headed by Shri Malimath, which is going into the question of how to expedite the criminal procedure system in India. The second suggestion is that we have to increase the number of judges at every place. In pursuance of this, a scheme of fast-tract court was designed particularly for this purpose. I would like to give you the names of places where it has been implemented. In those States, especially in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Chattisgarh, where it has been implemented, I have personally gone and seen the implementation process there. The old cases have gone to these Courts and the new cases are before the regular Courts. Therefore, as regards the problem of 15 years that you have mentioned, in places, for instance, like Pune, Nasik, etc. where it has been successfully implemented, the current cases are being heard by the regular Judges and the old cases are being heard by the Judges of these fast-track Courts. The regular Judges are holding trial in respect of those chargesheets which have been filed this year, in March-April. Therefore, that is the only process which is considerably possible in order to shorten and expedite the trial process of these cases.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: My question is this. Will you be able to give some compensation to the children and spouses of those persons who have been in jail continuously for a period of 15 years but, ultimately, acquitted? Does the Government have any proposal for paying compensation in such cases?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I must categorically state that, at the moment, there is no such proposal which is under consideration.

Cases pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court

*185†. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:
PROF.R.B.S.VERMA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge arrears of cases are pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court as these cases drag on for years due to unscrupulous laws, floppy and inadequate police investigations;

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Satish Pradhan.]